

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916.

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## VILLA'S BODY CARRIED ON SPECIAL TRAIN SPEEDING TO CHIHUAHUA CITY

FINAL WORD FOR  
GERMANY IS NOW  
COMPLETED FOR  
THE PRESIDENTNote Regarding Latest Phases  
of Submarine Warfare Is  
Emphatic in Its Declara-  
tions, Is Report.BERLIN OFFICIALS  
ARE MUCH PERTURBEDDispatches Indicate That Ad-  
ditional Instructions Have  
Been Forwarded to Ambas-  
sador Bernstorff.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Washington, April 16.—The  
communication in which the United States  
will call Germany to account for the  
numerous recent submarine attacks  
upon merchant ships carrying Ameri-  
can citizens is understood to be ready  
for transmission to Berlin. Officials  
indicated tonight that it might go for-  
ward at any time.President Wilson devoted nearly  
the entire day to completing the case  
of the United States for presentation  
to the German government. He had  
before him a mass of evidence and  
memoranda submitted by the state  
department.The communication in its com-  
pleted form, it was said authoritatively  
tonight, is to be emphatic in its de-  
clarations, and possibly will contain  
statements made by the United States  
in previous correspondence on the  
subject of submarine warfare.

It is desired to be the final word

of this government on the subject.

Press dispatches indicating that  
German officials were much perturbed  
over the situation were widely com-  
mented upon in official quarters to-  
day. It was said in the dispatches  
that additional instructions had been  
sent to Count von Bernstorff, the  
German ambassador, and that Am-  
bassador Gerard in Berlin had con-  
ferred with officials of the foreign  
office. Secretary Lansing said tonight  
that Mr. Gerard had not yet reported.At the German embassy it was said  
that while dispatches from Berlin  
were expected none had been received.REVOLUTIONARY LEADER  
SUBMITS TO INTERVIEW

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Peking, March 15.—Tang Shi-yao,  
former military governor of Yunnan  
province, and now one of the most  
prominent revolutionary leaders, was  
interviewed at Yunnanfu by a cor-  
respondent representing the Peking  
and Tientsin Times.Tang Shi-yao is credited with hav-  
ing said: "Yunnan was selected for  
the revolution because of its location  
beyond mountain defiles forming an  
impregnable natural fortress. The  
revolt could have been started in other  
parts of China because many per-  
sons were ready to join such a move-  
ment, but the friends of republicanism  
believed Yunnan had more natural  
advantages."Tang Chi-yao denied the charge  
that Japan is assisting the Yunnanese.  
He said: "We are receiving no as-  
sistance from Japan or any other for-  
eign country. We regard it as unfor-  
tunate that the United States should  
upon our country with all the world  
at war, but the central government  
was twice warned and the fault does  
not rest with us."Tang Chi-yao said the Yunnan  
government is very friendly to for-  
eigners and welcomes the fullest in-  
vestigation of the true condition in  
China by foreign powers. At present  
he said the revolutionists have more  
than thirty Chinese of modern edu-  
cation directing the movements of  
troops in the field and are receiving  
large sums of money from friends of  
the revolution in all parts of China.TO REVACCINATE WHOLE  
GALICIAN POPULATION

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Vienna, April 16.—The Austrian mil-  
itary authorities have decided to vac-  
cinate the whole population of  
Galicia. As a beginning three hundred  
women medical students at the  
university are taking a three-  
month practical course in learning  
to carry out this immense work.Galicia has throughout the war  
been the hotbed of diseases, such as  
typhoid, typhus, spotted fever and  
cholera, and now that the hundreds  
of thousands of Poles who fled to Rus-  
sia and other places when the Rus-  
sians came, have once more returned  
to their homes, the authorities deem it  
highly necessary to take vigorous  
measures to protect the health, not  
only of the inhabitants of Galicia, but  
of the whole monarchy.

## THE WEATHER

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Denver, April 16.—New Mexico:  
Monday and Tuesday generally fair;  
not much change in temperature.ITALY MAKING MONEY  
ON POSTOFFICE NOW

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Rome, Italy, April 16.—As the result  
of a recent increase in the domestic  
letter rate from three to four cents  
and the withdrawal from the general  
public of the privilege of sending  
newspapers as second class matter,  
the net income of the Italian postal  
service is being increased from thirty  
to thirty-one millions a year, accord-  
ing to the minister of posts and tele-  
graphs, Vincenzo Riccio. The surplus  
is being used as a war revenue.The sending of newspapers as sec-  
ond class matter by private persons  
is being discontinued to prevent the prac-  
tice of the Italian population of  
smuggling letters inside of newspap-  
ers.The volume of military corre-  
spondence has reached 1,100,000 let-  
ters and post cards a day. While sol-  
diers at the front may send letters  
free, their correspondents must pay  
the regular postage.Minister Riccio, who is responsible  
for the new regulations, and who is  
considered one of the most capable  
men of the Italian public service, is a  
former newspaper editor and member  
of parliament from the Abruzzi.AUTHOR OF "PECK'S  
BAD BOY" IS DEAD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Milwaukee, Wis., April 16.—George  
W. Peck, 75 years old, former gov-  
ernor of Wisconsin for two terms,  
and at one time mayor of Milwaukee,  
died here today after a short  
illness.Peck was one of three democrats  
who since the admission of Wiscon-  
sin to the union in 1848, held the  
position of governor. He was gov-  
ernor from 1890 to 1895. In 1892,  
his opponent, a Republican, took  
the office. The former United States Sen-  
ator John C. Spooner, whom he de-  
feated.Peck achieved national fame as a  
writer of humorous tales, his best-  
known book being "Peck's Bad Boy."  
He was the publisher of Peck's Sun.PREPARE NATION  
BY EDUCATION OF  
BODY, IS URGEDFour Days' Session of Asso-  
ciation to Promote Physical  
Training Begins Today in  
Cincinnati.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Cincinnati, O., April 16.—Prepara-  
tion through physical education will  
be the theme of a four-days' con-  
vention here this week of the American  
Physical Education association. The  
meeting, which will open on Wednes-  
day, will bring together a number of  
leaders in physical education, among  
them Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, of Cam-  
bridge, Mass., one of the most widely  
known authorities on the subject. He,  
and other speakers, will emphasize  
that true preparedness, for war or  
peace, consists in the first place in  
physical education, and not in put-  
ting the gun in the hands of the  
schoolboy.M. J. Tait McKenzie, professor of  
physical education at the University  
of Pennsylvania, who is on a leave  
of absence and is directing the phys-  
ical training of probably a million men  
in the training camps in England, has  
been a speaker on "The Value of Phys-  
ical Preparedness for Military Train-  
ing." The paper will show that phys-  
ical training is the great need of  
practically every recruit, that if men  
are physically fit, the training period  
can be materially shortened.Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of  
the University of Cincinnati, will also  
speak along lines similar to Dr. Sargent,  
his topic being "Physical Prepara-  
dness of College Students."Other speakers are: Dr. William A.  
Ocker, director of physical education,  
Indianapolis; Lory Prentiss, physical  
director at Lawrenceville school, New  
Jersey, speaking for secondary  
schools; George W. Ehler, University  
of Wisconsin, and Dr. Jesse F. Wil-  
liams, of Columbia university, speak-  
ing for universities.The public school section will have  
papers presented by Randall B. Warden,  
director of physical education,  
public schools, Newark; William A.  
Stecher, Philadelphia; Dr. E. A. Pet-  
erson, Cleveland; L. Norman Zarfos,  
Chicago; Dr. E. A. Poon, Cincinnati.The therapeutic section will be ad-  
dressed by Dr. E. H. Arnold, New  
Haven; Clara Gregory Baer, New Or-  
leans, and Dr. Wade McMillan, Cin-  
cinnati.One meeting of the association will  
be devoted to physical education for  
girls and women, when the following  
topics will be discussed: "Are We  
Prepared to Meet the Demands of the  
Twentieth Century Girl?" Miss Lillie  
B. Otto, Baltimore high schools;  
"Should Examination Be Structural  
or Functional?" Dr. Helen Corcoran,  
Cincinnati; "The Right Kind of Ath-  
letics for Girls," Miss Florence A.  
Somers, West Technical high schools,  
Cleveland.The elementary schools will have  
a demonstration on Thursday after-  
noon, April 20, and the high schools  
and turners and other athletic organ-  
izations will have a demonstration on  
Friday evening, April 21.TURKS BEATEN  
ON TIGRIS AND  
NEAR TREBIZOND  
BY THE ALLIESBritish Drive Moslems From  
Trenches in Vicinity of Kut-  
el-Amara; Russians Victori-  
ous Close to Black Sea.HEAVY FIGHTING IS  
RAGING AT VERDUNGermans Claim to Have Re-  
pulsed Attack, While French  
Official Statement Says  
Teuton Trenches Taken.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

The British troops going to the re-  
lief of Kut-el-Amara have gained  
further ground against the Turks who  
are barring their way along the Tigris  
river. Pushing steadily ahead the  
British have driven in the Turks  
from their advanced lines on the  
right bank of the river, killing many  
of the Turks and taking a considera-  
ble number of prisoners.The Turks also have met with an-  
other defeat at the hands of the Rus-  
sians in the Black sea littoral. Petro-  
grad reports that the Russians have  
driven the Ottomans from a strongly  
organized position, fifteen miles east  
of Trebizond, and are pursuing them  
energetically.

Hard Fighting at Verdun.

The Douaumont-Vaux sector north-  
east of Verdun has been the scene of  
another hard-fought infantry engage-  
ment, but the Paris and Berlin offi-  
cial reports are at variance as to  
the result.Paris reports that south of Douaumont  
the French troops in an attack  
captured sections of German trenches  
and took 200 prisoners. Berlin as-  
serts that in the fighting which ex-  
tended from Fort Douaumont to the  
Vaux ravine, the French were re-  
pulsed with sanguinary casualties and  
in addition lost 200 men taken prison-  
ers.The Germans are heavily bombard-  
ing French positions in the Avocourt  
wood and on hill 304, and considera-  
ble artillery activity also is being dis-  
played around Douaumont and in the  
Woivre about Moulinville, Hard-  
mont and Les Eparges.

Rioted on British Front.

The British report the raiding of  
German trenches south of the Be-  
thune-La Bassée road, while Berlin re-  
ports the destruction of a British po-  
sition about sixty meters in length in  
mining operations near Vermelles.Artillery bombardments continue at  
various places on the northern Rus-  
sian line. Farther south, near Smo-  
ruga, the Germans started an off-  
ensive, but were repulsed, while south  
of the Olyka station, the Russians at  
several places have made advances.In the Sugaia valley and Carso sec-  
tors of the Austro-Italian zone, the  
Italians have taken Austrian trenches.  
The Austrians evidently are fighting  
hard to regain the Sugaia position,  
as Rome reports that they are being  
maintained under a curtain of fire.Three British naval aeroplanes  
have raided Constantinople, dropping  
bombs on powder factory and aero-  
plane hangars. Another machine  
dropped bombs on Adrianople rail-  
way stations. Constantinople reports  
that no damage was done.Further Progress Is  
Reported on Tigris

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, April 16 (5:05 p. m.).—  
Further progress in the efforts of the  
British army advancing up the Tigris  
for the relief of the force besieged at  
Kut-el-Amara, was reported today in  
the following official statement:"Lieutenant General Sir Percy Lake  
reports that on April 14 a heavy rain  
blew all day. On the 15th, gradual  
and steady progress was made on the  
right bank, and the enemy's advanced  
lines were driven in and occupied.  
The enemy left many dead and a con-  
siderable number of prisoners in the  
captured trenches."A heavy rain fell on the night of  
April 14-15. On the 15th the weather  
was fine but hazy."Two More Steamers  
Sunk By Torpedoes

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

London, April 16 (3:05 p. m.).—  
Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian  
steamship Pusnastaff, of Christian-  
sand, was sunk today. She was going  
from Newcastle to Boulogne. The  
crew was saved.The British steamship Fairport is  
reported to have been sunk. She was  
unarmed.The Pusnastaff is not mentioned in  
maritime records. The Fairport, 2,  
828 tons gross, was built in 1906 and  
owned in Newcastle. She sailed from  
Rio Janeiro on March 10 for an un-  
named port.

Killed by Freight Train.

Santa Fe, April 16.—Francisco Ri-  
vera, aged 37 years, fell off of a  
freight train at Lamy this morning  
and had his right leg cut off. He was  
brought to St. Vincent's hospital,  
where he died shortly after his arri-  
val. He leaves a wife and four chil-  
dren.PARRAL ATTACK  
MORE SERIOUS  
AFFAIR THAN AT  
FIRST BELIEVEDOne Hundred Men Under  
Major Tompkins Attacked  
by Soldiers of Garrison and  
Armed Mob.TWO AMERICANS ARE  
KILLED DURING FIGHTCommander of U. S. Troopers  
Is Himself Slightly Wound-  
ed and Forced to Retreat  
About Eight Miles.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

San Antonio, Texas, April 16.—It  
was a force of Carranza soldiers who  
engaged the little detachment of  
American cavalry at Parral Wednes-  
day in a regularly organized action,  
according to a detailed report writ-  
ten by Major Frank Tompkins and  
forwarded to General Pershing by  
General Pershing.Forty of the Mexican soldiers, in-  
cluding one major and one civilian,  
were killed by the retreating Ameri-  
cans. The American casualties were  
two killed and six wounded, includ-  
ing Major Tompkins. His wound was  
slight.Major Tompkins' account of the ac-  
tion was received at General Fun-  
ston's headquarters tonight and served  
to clarify General Pershing's re-  
port received yesterday, in which the  
identity of the attack was not stated  
and in which he left the inference  
that the cavalry was under  
Colonel W. C. Brown.

Troops Now Safe.

The Americans now are north and  
west of Parral, reinforced by a squad-  
ron of the Tenth, and Major Young,  
accompanied by Colonel W. C. Brown  
and a picked squadron under Major  
Robert L. Howe. Fear for their  
safety has been dispelled by this re-  
port and by troop dispositions that  
General Pershing has ordered. The  
character of which General Funston  
did not wish to reveal.Major Tompkins' story of the fight  
indicates lack of control over the  
troops by the commanding officer of  
the Parral garrison, General Lozano,  
and bitter antagonism by the public  
and troops. The fighting took place  
outside Parral and was continued over  
a route of eight miles to Santa Cruz,  
northeast of Parral on the railroad.General Funston said tonight that  
while Major Tompkins undoubtedly  
acted in accordance with his best  
judgment in retreating, he regretted  
that he had not made a stand on ac-  
count of the ill-effect the story will  
have on the Mexican people, who nat-  
urally will regard the incident as an  
American defeat.Major Tompkins arrived outside  
Parral on the forenoon of April 12  
with Troops M and K of the Third  
cavalry. Reduced in number the  
total of these two companies is  
approximately 100 men. The report  
that unarmed men went into Parral  
appears to have been erroneous.Major Tompkins admitted that he  
marched his small detachment quite  
openly along the trail into the city,  
where they were met by General Lo-  
zano, who received them most grate-  
fully. The civil authorities arrived  
and joined in the courteous reception  
of the major and his troops. The  
incident appeared to be progressing  
without unpleasant features. General  
Lozano and the civil authorities dis-  
cussed with Major Tompkins the ques-  
tion of camping sites, and the latter  
decided on one just outside  
the city, to which Major Tompkins  
was directed.

Invited Into City.

Major Tompkins entered the town  
upon the invitation of the civil au-  
thorities. He stated that the officer  
met him ten miles from Parral, in-  
troduced himself and urged him to  
accept the hospitality of the military  
and civil authorities.This fact, however, in the report of  
the attack, caused officers here to ex-  
press the opinion that he and his  
men had been deliberately led into  
a trap, although perhaps not with  
the knowledge of General Lozano,  
commanding officer.

Attacked Troops.

Major Tompkins was preparing to  
move out to the designated camp  
when soldiers and civilians began to  
shoot at the Americans. Realizing that the action  
was that of a mob of civilians and of  
soldiers who had gotten beyond the  
control of their officers, Major Tompkins  
made no stand, but retreated his  
men without making resistance, to-  
wards the city limits. Shouting crowds  
followed them, while stones and oc-  
casional shots fell among them, but  
without doing great damage.It was after noon when Tompkins  
led his men into a defensive position  
behind an embankment outside the  
town. The mob respected the advan-  
tage the Americans had taken but  
within a brief time there appeared on  
their flank a force of 500 Mexican  
troops who began in military fashion  
a formal attack.

Ordered to Fight Bandits Only.

Major Tompkins was still averse to  
fighting in anything but a defensive  
manner against this force, since every  
officer who has entered Mexico with  
the punitive force has had it im-  
pressed upon him that clashes with  
the troops of the de facto govern-  
ment must be avoided. Also it soonCorpse of Noted Bandit Exhumed;  
Died From Gangrenous Woundsbecame apparent that the Mexican  
superiority in number made a retreat  
from the position from behind the  
embankment imperative.A retreat then was begun that was  
ended only at Santa Cruz. The Mexi-  
cans pursued them almost the en-  
tire distance of the intervening eight  
miles, the Americans contending  
themselves with a rear guard action.  
In the running fight the Americans  
cared for their dead and wounded.Major Tompkins' information that  
forty-one Mexicans had been killed  
was obtained from one who passed  
over the trail from Parral after the  
fight.

Reinforcements Arrive.

Major Tompkins and his two  
troops reached Santa Cruz just be-  
fore dark and there met Colonel  
Brown and Major Young with a  
squadron of the Tenth. Later in the  
night Major Howe arrived with his  
picked squadron, making the force  
there about 500 men.Major Howe also had led his men  
through a series of minor adventures.  
He had come from San Francisco  
Borja in the neighborhood of which  
he had been in a few skirmishes with  
Villa's men. He reported the loss of  
one man killed and one wounded. De-  
tails of the skirmishes or of his op-  
erations had not reached here to-  
night.No report concerning Villa's death  
had been received at General Fun-  
ston's headquarters tonight.

Regarding Villa's Death.

General Pershing, received from Con-  
sul Garcia at El Paso the report that  
his body had been recovered and was  
being taken to Cuahuahua for fur-  
ther identification. It was ex-  
pected to arrive there today, escorted  
by troops of General Cuervo and  
Colonel Carlos Carranza.General Pershing reported today to  
General Funston that a small band  
of Mexicans, presumably Villa men,  
had attacked the supply train a short  
distance south of Satevo Friday night.  
One Mexican was killed, the Ameri-  
cans losing none.From Consul Letcher at Chihuahua  
there came a report today that  
Colonel Brown had requested that an  
aeroplane be sent to Santa Cruz for  
use in carrying a report of an occur-  
rence at Parral Thursday. Officers  
here were inclined to believe, how-  
ever, that Colonel Brown may have  
meant a report covering the incident  
of the day before.He gave the names of those hit  
during his skirmishes near La Borja  
as:— KIRBY, enlisted man, dead.  
— Perroski and — Clifton,  
wounded, all of the Eleventh cav-  
alry.Santa Fe Road  
Rejects Demand  
FOR 8-HOUR DAYPresident Ripley Definitely Re-  
jects Proposition and Says  
if Strike Results It Must Be  
Met.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)

Los Angeles, Cal., April 16.—E. P.  
Ripley, president of the Atchison,  
Topeka and Santa Fe railway, now  
at Santa Barbara, Cal., wrote a let-  
ter of advice and explanation today  
to be sent here to the railway  
men, who are on strike, in answer to  
the demands of the four  
railroad brotherhoods for a basic  
eight-hour day recently presented to  
the railroads of the United States. He  
discussed the possibility of "passing  
one or two dividends" if the demands  
were enforced and cautioned the men  
against action which might jeopardize  
their positions, "but will not help the  
men.""The men who pull the throttle or  
feed the fire or ride the conductor's  
punch," Mr. Ripley said, "are no  
more necessary to the operation of  
the railroad than those who care for  
the track or build the bridges or the  
engines, or those who work the pen  
in the various stations or offices. All  
may by their efforts contribute to  
the amount to be divided, but no  
amount of quarreling as to the terms  
of the division will make that amount  
larger. If everybody will work for  
greater earnings he may be sure he  
will get his share—but he cannot  
permanently increase that share by  
grabbing for it.""A strike will cost the company a  
great deal of money—perhaps neces-  
sitate the passing of one or two divi-  
dends, working much hardship on  
many innocent people—but it will not  
help the men and after the loss of  
wages and standing other men will  
take their places and the work go  
on. Is the game worth the candle?""The officers of this company are  
charged with a threefold duty—to  
the public, to the owners, to the em-  
ployees and they are doing the best  
they can to deal squarely with all  
three. They are hampered by vari-  
ous laws supposed to be in the pub-  
lic interests; they have yielded  
(sometimes perhaps unwisely) to the  
demands of organized labor. They  
have done their best. They cannot  
consistently grant the present de-  
mands and retain their self-respect  
or the confidence of their stockhold-  
ers."SHOT IN KNEE, AND BROKEN  
ANKLE, TOGETHER WITH  
VIOLENT BLOOD DISEASE,  
CAUSED CHIEFTAIN'S DEATH  
MESSAGES FROM ALL NEARBY  
TOWNS BRING CONFIRMATORY  
REPORTS TO CONSUL GARCIAAmerican Officers Are Skeptical, but Story Is Given Credit  
by Carranza Men and General Jubilation Occurs in Cuervo;  
Nothing Had Been Heard Definitely of Peon General for  
Many Days, Last Information Placing Him in General  
Direction of Where It Is Said He Had Died and Was Bur-  
ied; Consul Edwards Is Doubtful Owing to No Definite  
News From State Capitol; Wires Sent to Mexico City  
Bring No Reply From Head of de Facto Government or  
Obregon.

(By Morning Journal Special Leased Wire.)

El Paso, Texas, April 16.—Pincho  
Villa is dead and his body, dis-  
tinctly some days after his burial,  
is in possession of the Carranza  
troops, according to a series of tele-  
graphic messages received in Juarez  
today by the Mexican officials.For more than a week reports that  
Villa had died from wounds have  
been current both here and in Ju-  
arez. Today's accounts were the most  
circumstantial and apparently reli-  
able yet received. They were accepted  
with reserve by American officials, in-  
cluding General Bell, but the Mexi-  
can officials expressed confidence in  
their reliability. The messages, in  
the order in which they were re-  
ceived, were as follows:

How News Came In.

The dispatcher of the Mexico  
Northwestern railroad at Juarez re-  
ported to General Gabriel Gavi-  
ra, Carranza commander at Juarez, that  
he had heard a conversation over  
the telegraph wires to the effect that  
Villa's body was in the hands of the  
Carranza troops.General Gaviro notified Consul  
Andrews here, who rushed  
messages to the telegraph operators  
at Madera and Cuahuahua, asking  
for confirmation.The Madera and Cuahuahua op-  
erators answered confirming the re-  
port, and stating the body was being  
taken to Chihuahua City.

Body on Special Train.

The telegraph operator at San  
Antonio, fifty miles west of Chihua-  
hua, telegraphed Consul Garcia that  
Villa's body was in possession of  
Colonel Carlos Carranza, nephew of  
General Carranza, who was taking it  
on a special train to Chihuahua.In reply to messages, telegrams  
were sent to the Carranza generals  
in the field, to officials in Mexico  
City, Chihuahua and other points  
asking confirmation, but no answers  
have yet been received.Apart from the telegrams sent here  
there are some known facts which  
have been pointed out by Mexican  
officials as lending strong support to  
the truth of the report that the band-  
it chief's career has been closed by  
death. These facts are:

Villa Already Ill.

Villa has been suffering for more  
than a year from a virulent form of  
blood poisoning.He was treated for this disease  
while in Juarez by Dr. W. L. Brown,  
one of the best physicians known in  
El Paso.Dr. Brown states that the condition  
of the bandit was such that even a  
minor wound would be fatal in ten  
days unless treated promptly and  
with the best medical skill and care.  
Under the most favorable conditions  
such a wound would be of the gravest  
character.It is certain that if Villa was  
wounded he could not have com-  
manded anything but the most primi-  
tive treatment.

Riot in Chihuahua.

Another message from Chihuahua  
City received here today stating that  
rioting had broken out there was re-  
garded as in a measure confirmatory  
of the bandit's death. Villa is known  
to have had numerous sympathizers  
among the lower classes in the city  
and it was considered probable that  
their sympathy would take the form  
of violence if they learned the body  
of their hero was being brought to  
Chihuahua to be exhibited as that of  
a criminal.Finally, and a point upon which  
the greatest emphasis is laid,  
nothing positive has been known  
of Villa since the battle at Guerrero  
at which time the reports of his be-  
ing wounded were accepted by Gen-  
eral Pershing and other American  
officers. If he had continued south,as was assumed, he must by this time  
have reached either Torreon or Du-  
rango City, in which event some news  
of his movements would almost pos-  
itively have become known.

How Grave Was Located.

Only one message was received in  
Juarez today giving any details of  
the supposed finding of Villa's body.  
This message was unofficial and was  
sent to a private party. According  
to it, Villa's death and burial were  
revealed by a former colonel of the  
bandit band who has been captured  
and was under sentence of death.  
This colonel offered to show his cap-  
tured Villa's grave in return for his  
life. He led a detachment of Car-  
ranza soldiers under the command  
of Colonel Cazos.The Villista officer took the Car-  
ranza soldiers to San Francisco Borja,  
thirty miles south of Cuah, and a  
little to the west of Satevo. When  
the body was exhumed, messages re-  
ceived here stated, it was found that  
the left leg was in a gangrenous con-  
dition and that there was a gunshot  
wound through the knee and the  
ankle was broken.

Garcia Believes Story.

Consul Garcia refused to commit  
himself positively tonight as to  
whether he accepted the story of Vil-  
la's death as true."In the absence of official informa-  
tion," he said, "I can not say that the  
story is absolutely true, but per-  
sonally I consider the message I have  
received as reliable. I have sent a  
telegram to Governor Enriquez of  
Chihuahua to have the body of Villa  
sent to Juarez, if it has been found,  
so that the Americans here can sat-  
isfy themselves as to the facts."The attitude of American officials  
and army officials here ranged from  
frank skepticism to watchful waiting.  
General Bell admitted he was a  
skeptical as did Consul Edwards, in  
Juarez, who said he had received a  
message from Chihuahua City early  
today in which no mention of Villa  
was made. On the other hand Gen-  
eral Gaviro and his staff accepted the  
story of Villa's death as true and ex-  
pressed the highest grat